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From the point of view of the student of history more complete references to authorities would have been desirable. The authority most frequently cited is referred to by the use of the author's name alone. Inasmuch as this work happens to be included in a volume with a number of others, it is not easily located. The book contains half-tone engravings of Governor Ramsey, of the four successive colonels of the regiment, of monuments and tablets commemorating the regiment's deeds, and of members of the commission in charge of the preparation of the history. There are four maps illustrative of the operations centering at Gettysburg. The index is quite inadequate, and there is no list of maps and illustrations.

FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK

Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Its Sixty-third Annual Meeting, October 21, 1915. (Madison, the society, 1916. 231 p.)

As is customary in the series to which it belongs, this volume contains the minutes of the annual meeting of the society, the report of the executive committee, reports of auxiliary societies, the annual address, and a number of historical papers, which were read by title only at the meeting. The report of the executive committee is an admirable statement of the activities of the society for the year ending September 30, 1915, with suggestions for "future expansion." The society's disbursements for the year, exclusive of two large items for property repairs and insurance, amounted to about fifty-eight thousand dollars, of which nearly forty thousand dollars were for services and thirteen thousand for books, furniture, museum exhibits, and binding.

Notable among the manuscript acquisitions reported is a set of the papers of the federal commission on industrial relations, consisting of the exhaustive reports of investigations and hearings which formed the basis of the published report of the commission. This is a duplicate of the set filed with the bureau of labor at Washington, and contains material of immense value for "economists of the present day, as well as historians of the future." The extensive search which the society has carried on for a number of years in the United States archives at Washington has

resulted in the acquisition of photographic copies of ten thousand pages of manuscript from the House files and twenty-five thousand from the Indian office. In the former case the search extended to 1848, in the latter to 1860, and in both not only everything of importance relating to Wisconsin but much of value to the surrounding region has been secured. About eight hundred pages of manuscript relating to the fur trade in the Northwest were copied from originals in the collections of the Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis, and sixteen hundred prints of documents in the Cuban archives were secured, "the contents of which pertain to the activities of the Spanish in the Mississippi Valley." The society has recently established a department for the repair and mounting of manuscripts, which is slowly putting its invaluable collections into condition for consultation and permanent preservation. Among new projects planned or under way are an historical atlas of the state, a documentary history of Wisconsin's constitutions, and the publication of the state's executive records, which will run to many volumes. The suggestion which was put forward in the report for 1914 that attention should be given to the subject of the adequate housing and care of the state archives is renewed with vigor. The society responded to the suggestion by appointing a special committee to take up the matter.

The annual address, which is by Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, is entitled "The President of the United States." Among the other papers in the volume are two of special interest to students of Minnesota history: "British Policy on the Canadian Frontier, 1782-92; Mediation and an Indian Barrier State," by Orpha E. Leavitt; and "Remains of a French Post near Trempealeau." The latter is a tripartite production consisting of an "Archeological Sketch," by Eben D. Pierce; "Additional Archeological Details," by George H. Squier; and an "Historical Sketch," by Louise Phelps Kellogg. The conclusion is reached that "Perrot's wintering establishment, 1685-86" and "Linctot's post, probably 1731-36" were at the same place "near Mount Trempealeau, and that there is much reason to think that the exact site has at length been discovered and explored."

The volume closes with an important document, "Extracts from Capt. McKay's Journal—and Others," edited by the superintendent, Dr. M. M. Quaife. The document, which appears to have been put together for the benefit of Lewis and Clark in the winter of 1803-4, opens with an account of the Grand Portage on Lake Superior and of the routes leading thence into the Canadian Northwest. This is followed by accounts of expeditions up the Missouri in 1795 and 1796 and by "Notes on the Above Journals Made by John Hay." These notes include a "Description of the Route from Makina to the Interior parts of the North West Country by the South Side of Lake Superior; which Journey or Voyage was performed by John Hay and others in the Year 1794"—a narrative of special interest to the student of early Minnesota history. Hay made his way from Grand Portage up the St. Louis River and by way of Sandy Lake to the Mississippi, then down that stream to the Crow Wing, up the Crow Wing and Leaf rivers and by way of Otter Tail Lake to the Red River, down that stream and up the Assiniboine. Detailed information is given about directions, distances, and portages, and the journal throws considerable light on conditions of travel and transportation in northern Minnesota at the close of the eighteenth century.

SOLON J. BUCK

Strong and Woodman Manuscript Collections in the Wisconsin State Historical Library (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Bulletins of Information*, no. 78). (Madison, the society, November, 1915. 22 p.)

The Keyes and the Civil War Manuscript Collections in the Wisconsin Historical Library (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Bulletins of Information*, no. 81). (Madison, the society, March, 1916. 20 p.)

In these two pamphlets the Wisconsin Historical Society supplements its *Descriptive List of Manuscript Collections* with rather full accounts of four large collections of papers recently acquired. All these collections have a value that transcends the boundaries of Wisconsin, and two of them contain considerable material pertinent to Minnesota history. The Moses M. Strong